



US005247082A

United States Patent [19][11] **Patent Number:** **5,247,082**

Matsumoto et al.

[45] **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 21, 1993**[54] **IMINE COMPOUNDS AND THEIR PRODUCTION**[75] **Inventors:** **Mitsuhiro Matsumoto; Yuji Funaki,**
both of Osaka, Japan[73] **Assignee:** **Sumitomo Chemical Company**
Limited, Osaka, Japan[21] **Appl. No.:** **953,097**[22] **Filed:** **Sep. 29, 1992**[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Sep. 30, 1991 [JP]	Japan	3-251393
Sep. 30, 1991 [JP]	Japan	3-251394
May 28, 1992 [JP]	Japan	4-136729

[51] **Int. Cl.⁵** **C07D 265/36; C07D 413/10**[52] **U.S. Cl.** **544/105**[58] **Field of Search** **544/105**[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

4,640,707	2/1987	Nagano et al.	544/105
4,803,270	2/1989	Takemoto	544/105

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0263299	8/1987	European Pat. Off.
0371240	10/1989	European Pat. Off.
3922107	7/1989	Fed. Rep. of Germany

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 11, No. 246 (C-439) 1987.

Theilheimer's Synthetic Methods of Organic Chemistry, vol. 41, para. 373 (1987).

J61140573/PN filed Jun. 27, 1986 Derwent Abstract for JP-61-140573.

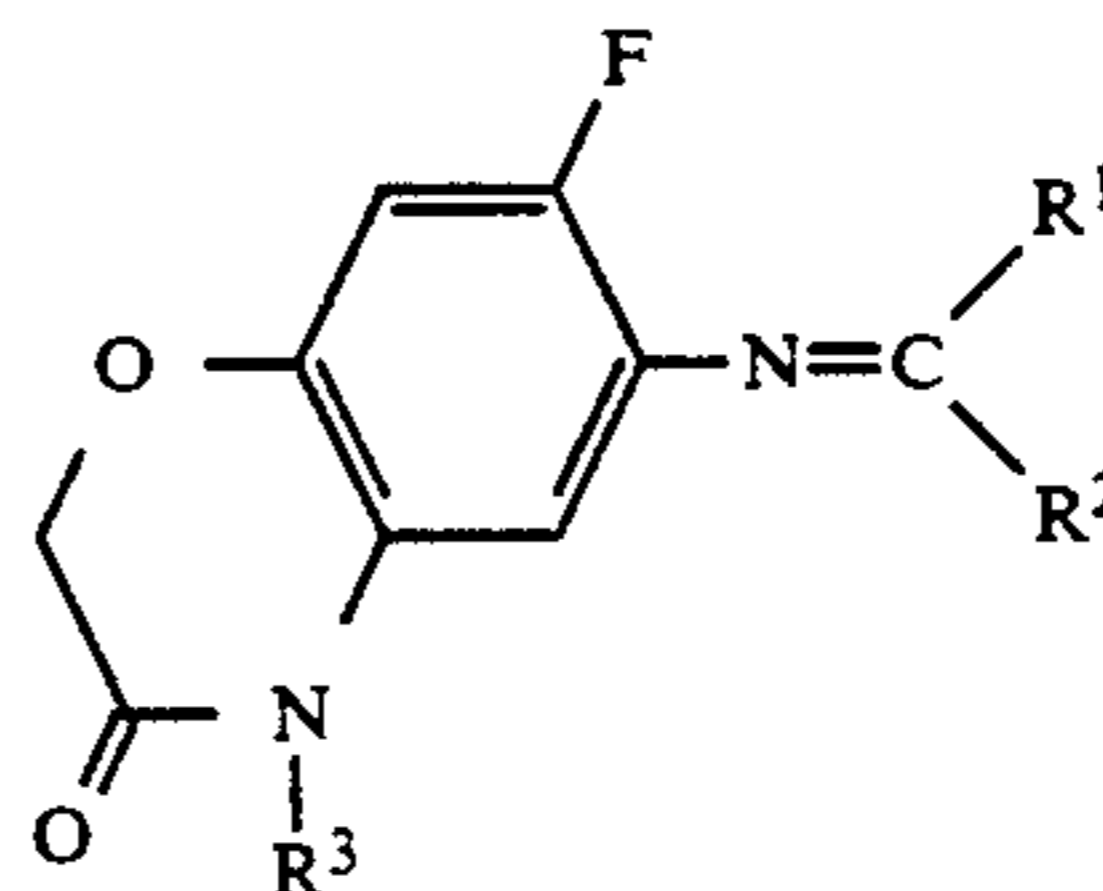
J61076486-A 86.04.18 (8622) [JP] Derwent Abstract for JP-86-036949.

J62212375/PN 87.09.18 Derwent Abstract for JP-6-2-212375.

J6221677/PN 87.09.29 Derwent Abstract for JP-6-2-221677.

Primary Examiner—Mark L. Berch*Assistant Examiner*—P. K. Sripada*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch[57] **ABSTRACT**

There is disclosed an imine compound of the general formula:



wherein R^1 and R^2 are, the same or different, each a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group, or R^1 and R^2 are combined together to form a C_4 - C_5 alkylene group; R^3 is a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group, a C_3 - C_4 alkenyl group or a C_3 - C_4 alkynyl group, which is useful as an intermediate for production of agrochemicals and the like. Also disclosed are an amide compound useful as a raw material of the imine compound and production processes for these compounds.

6 Claims, No Drawings

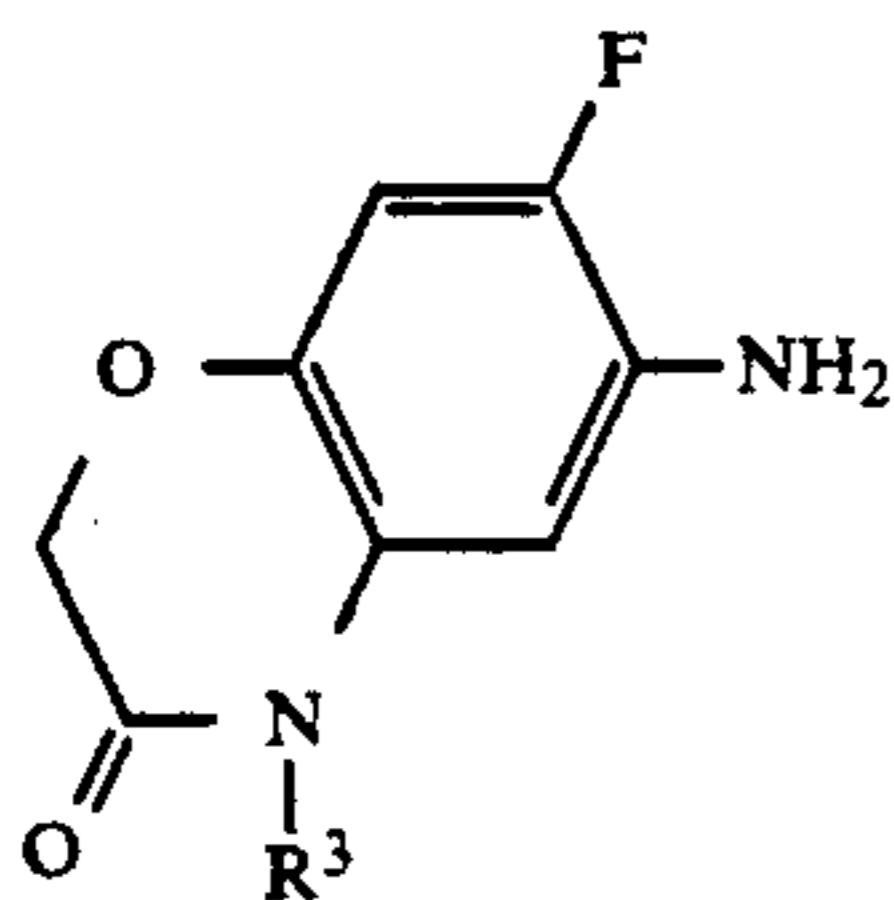
IMINE COMPOUNDS AND THEIR PRODUCTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel imine compounds useful as intermediates for production of agrochemicals and medicaments. It also relates to a process for producing these imine compounds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

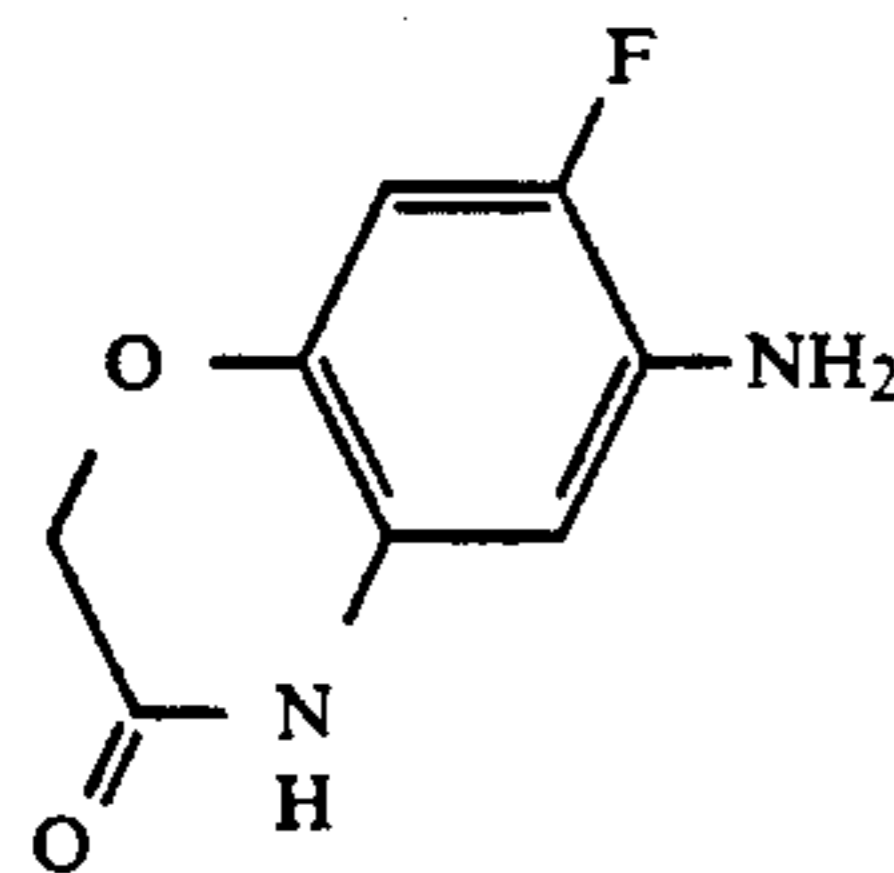
Certain kinds of tetrahydrophthalimide derivatives such as 2-[7-fluoro-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-on-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydroisoindole-1,3-dione are known as agrochemicals having a herbicidal activity. It is also known that these derivatives can be produced from benzoxazine compounds of the general formula:



wherein R^3 is a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group, a C_3 - C_4 alkenyl group or a C_3 - C_4 alkynyl group (JP-A 61-76486).

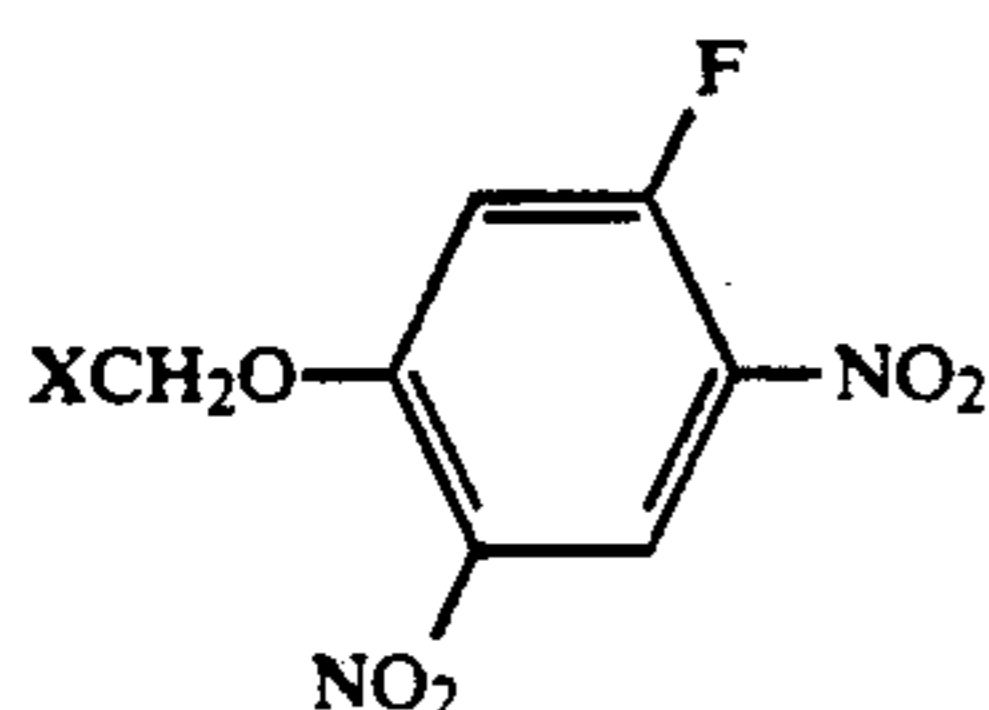
However, there has been a great demand for further improvements in the conditions and procedures of conventional production processes to attain the production of the benzoxazine compounds (I) with high quality on an industrial scale.

For example, although the benzoxazine compounds (I) can be produced from an aniline compound of the formula:



(JP-A 62-221677), various side reactions have a tendency to accompany this production because the aniline compound (II) has a reactive amino group. It is not always easy to produce the benzoxazine compounds (I) with high quality on an industrial scale.

Moreover, although the aniline compound (II) as their raw material can be obtained, for example, by catalytic reduction of a fluorodinitrobenzene derivative of the general formula:



wherein X is a C_1 - C_5 alkoxy carbonyl group, a cyano or a carboxyl group (JP-A 62-212375), it is sometimes difficult to separate the aniline compound (II) from the

catalyst used, because this compound is slightly soluble in organic solvents which have been widely used for industrial applications.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

Under these circumstances, the present inventors have devoted themselves to various studies for solving the above problems, which lead them to the present invention.

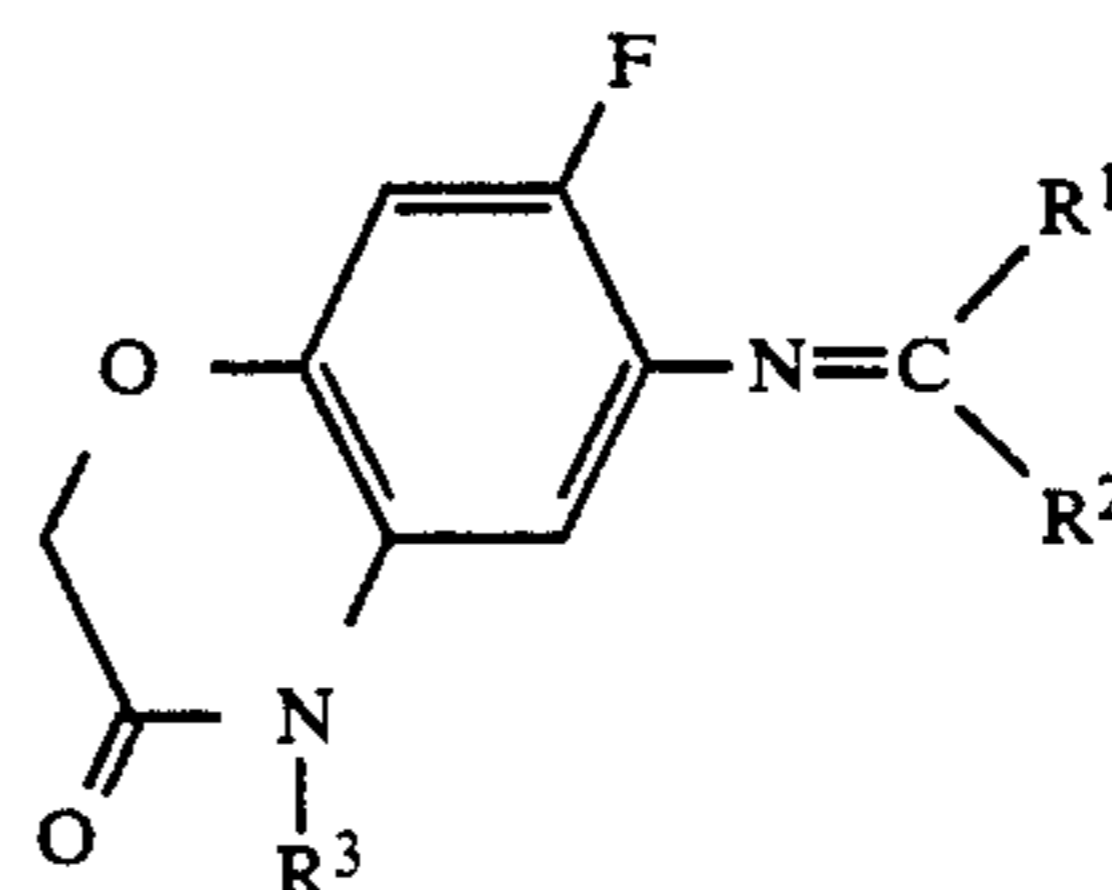
That is, one object of the present invention is to provide novel intermediates for effective production of tetrahydrophthalimide derivatives on an industrial scale.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a process for producing these intermediates.

These objects as well as other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following description.

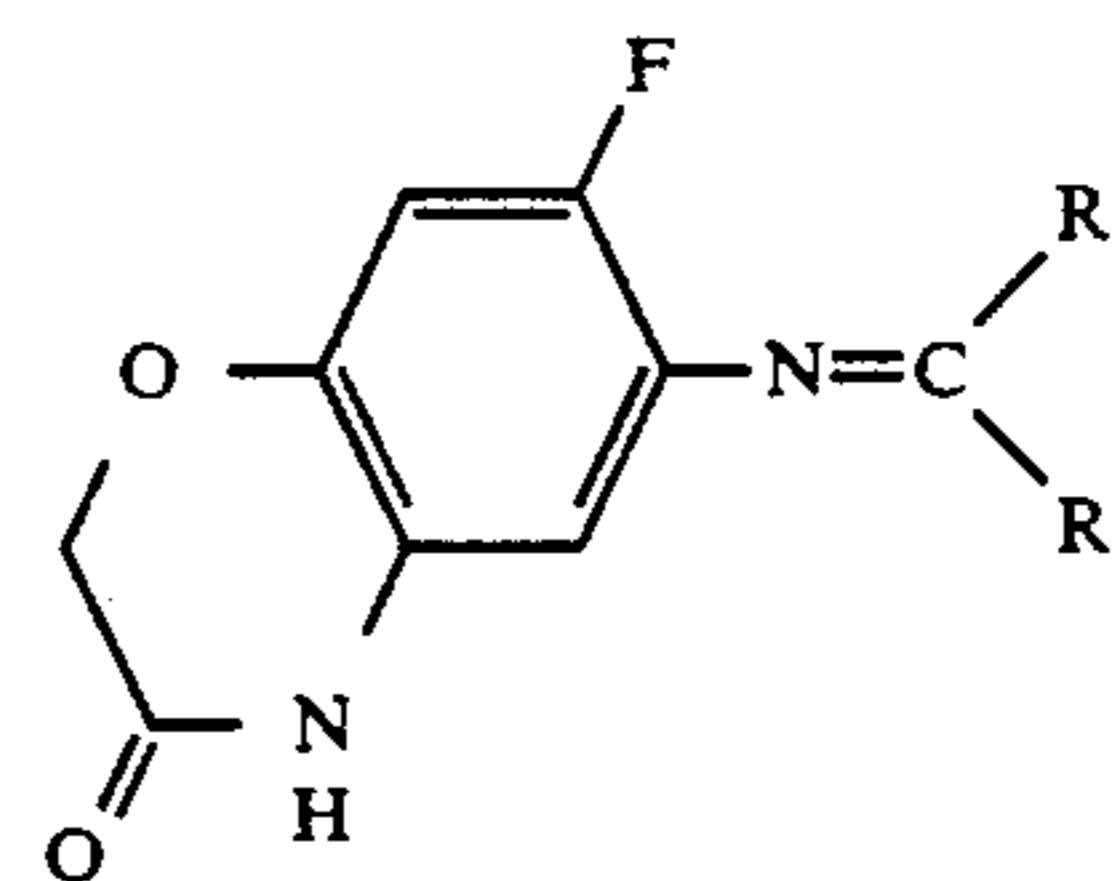
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, there are provided imine compounds of the general formula:



wherein R^1 and R^2 are, the same or different, each a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group, or R^1 and R^2 are combined together to form a C_4 - C_5 alkylene group; R^3 is a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group, a C_3 - C_4 alkenyl group or a C_3 - C_4 alkynyl group.

Also provided are their raw materials, i.e., amide compounds of the general formula:



wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined above.

Further, production processes for these imine and amide compounds are provided

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The imine compound (IV) of the present invention can be produced by reacting the amide compound (V) with an electrophilic reagent of the general formula:



wherein R^3 is as defined above and Y is halogen or $Z-SO_3$ wherein Z is a C_1 - C_5 alkoxy group, a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group, a C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl group or a phenyl group which may be substituted with a halogen atom or a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group.

Examples of the electrophilic reagent (VI) are alkyl halides such as methyl chloride, methyl bromide, methyl iodide, ethyl bromide, ethyl iodide, n-propyl bromide, isopropyl chloride, butyl chloride and isobutyl chloride; alkenyl halides such as allyl chloride and allyl bromide; alkynyl halides such as 2-propynyl chloride, 2-propynyl bromide and 1-methyl-2-propynyl chloride; sulfuric esters such as dimethyl sulfate and diethyl sulfate; methanesulfonates such as 2-propynyl methanesulfonate and 1-methyl-2-propynyl methanesulfonate; benzenesulfonates such as 2-propynyl benzenesulfonate and 1-methyl-2-propynyl benzenesulfonate; toluenesulfonates such as 2-propynyl toluenesulfonate and 1-methyl-2-propynyl toluenesulfonate; chlorobenzenesulfonates such as 2-propynyl chlorobenzenesulfonate and 1-methyl-2-propynyl chlorobenzenesulfonate; bromobenzenesulfonates such as 2-propynyl bromobenzenesulfonate and 1-methyl-2-propynyl bromobenzenesulfonate; and triflates such as 2-propynyl triflate and 1-methyl-2-propynyl triflate.

The reaction is usually conducted in a solvent. Typical examples of the solvent are ketones of the general formula:



wherein R¹ and R² are as defined above, corresponding to a combination of R¹ and R² of the amide compounds (V). There can also be used aromatic compounds such as toluene, xylene, monochlorobenzene and dichlorobenzene; aliphatic compounds such as hexane and heptane; dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran, and mixtures thereof. If necessary, water may be added to the solvent.

The reaction is usually conducted with a base. Examples of the base are hydroxides of alkali metals, such as sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide; carbonates of alkali metals, such as sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate; and organic amines such as triethylamine, pyridine and N,N-diethylaniline.

The use of a catalyst is also effective for the reaction. Examples of the catalyst are quaternary ammonium salts such as tetrabutylammonium bromide, triethylbenzylammonium chloride and tetrabutylammonium hydrogensulfate; quaternary phosphonium salts such as cetyltributylphosphonium bromide and butyltrioctylphosphonium bromide; and crown ethers such as 18-crown-6; and TDA-1.

The electrophilic reagent (VI) is used in an amount of not less than one equivalent, usually from 1 to 2 equivalents, per equivalent of the amide compound (V).

The base is used in an amount of not less than one equivalent, usually from 1 to 5 equivalents, per equivalent of the amide compound (V). The catalyst is usually used in a catalytic amount per equivalent of the amide compound (V).

The reaction temperature is usually in the range of from room temperature to the boiling point of the solvent used.

After completion of the reaction, the desired imine compound (IV) can be obtained by a conventional post-treatment. Moreover, when an excess amount of an electrophilic reagent is used, for example, the addition of aqueous Na₂SO₃, ammonium hydroxide, methanol or the like to thereby decompose the remaining electrophilic reagent may be effective in some cases for obtaining the compound of the present invention with high

quality. The resulting imine compound (IV) is usually used in the subsequent step as it is in solution form, although the imine compound can also be isolated, if necessary, by concentration.

Next, the following will describe a process for producing amide compound (V) which is an intermediate for production of the imine compound (IV) of the present invention.

The amide compound (V) can be produced by reacting the aniline compound (II) with the ketone (VII). The aniline compound (II) can be obtained by catalytic reduction of a fluorodinitrobenzene derivative (III) in the presence of a catalyst.

Examples of the catalyst used for the catalytic reduction are platinum dioxide, palladium carbon and Raney nickel. The catalyst is usually used in the range of from a catalytic amount to 10% by weight based on the weight of the fluorodinitrobenzene derivative (III).

The reaction is usually conducted in a solvent. Examples of the solvent are water, organic solvents such as toluene, xylene, methanol, ethanol and isopropanol, and mixtures thereof. The aniline compound (II), which is only slightly soluble in organic solvents, is precipitated as crystals when the catalytic reduction is completed. It is, therefore, not always easy to separate the resulting aniline compound (II) from the catalyst by a conventional filtration technique. Thus, in the process of the present invention, after the completion of catalytic reduction, a mixture of the aniline compound (II) in crystal form and the catalyst is obtained by a technique such as filtration, and this mixture may be used as such for the subsequent imination. Therefore, the solvent may be used in an amount which gives no trouble to the proceeding of catalytic reduction. In the present invention, the solvent is usually used at a 1 to 10 times weight based on the weight of the fluorodinitrobenzene derivative (III).

The reaction temperature is usually in the range of from room temperature to 150° C.

The reaction pressure is usually in the range of from normal pressure to 30 kg/cm².

Next, the following will describe the step of reacting the aniline compound (II) together with the catalyst used for the catalytic reduction with the ketone (VII) to obtain the amide compound (V).

Examples of the ketone (VII) to be used are aliphatic ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, diethyl ketone and dibutyl ketone; and alicyclic ketones such as cyclopentanone and cyclohexanone.

The ketone (VII) is used in the range of from a molar concentration equivalent to that of the aniline compound (II) to large excess amounts in which case the ketone (VII) serves as a solvent.

The reaction is usually conducted in a solvent. Examples of the solvent are, in addition to the ketones (VII) as described above, aromatic compounds such as toluene, xylene, monochlorobenzene and dichlorobenzene; halogen compounds such as methylene chloride and dichloroethane; aliphatic compounds such as hexane and heptane; and mixtures thereof. The amount of solvent to be used is not particularly limited.

The reaction temperature is in the range of from room temperature to the boiling point of the solvent used. Depending upon the kind of the solvent used, the proceeding rate of the reaction may be increased by

removing water from the reaction system under reflux conditions.

If necessary, it is also possible to use dehydrating agents such as molecular sieves and calcium chloride, or either an acid or a base catalyst such as sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, piperidine or pyridine. The catalyst is used in a catalytic amount for the aniline compound (II).

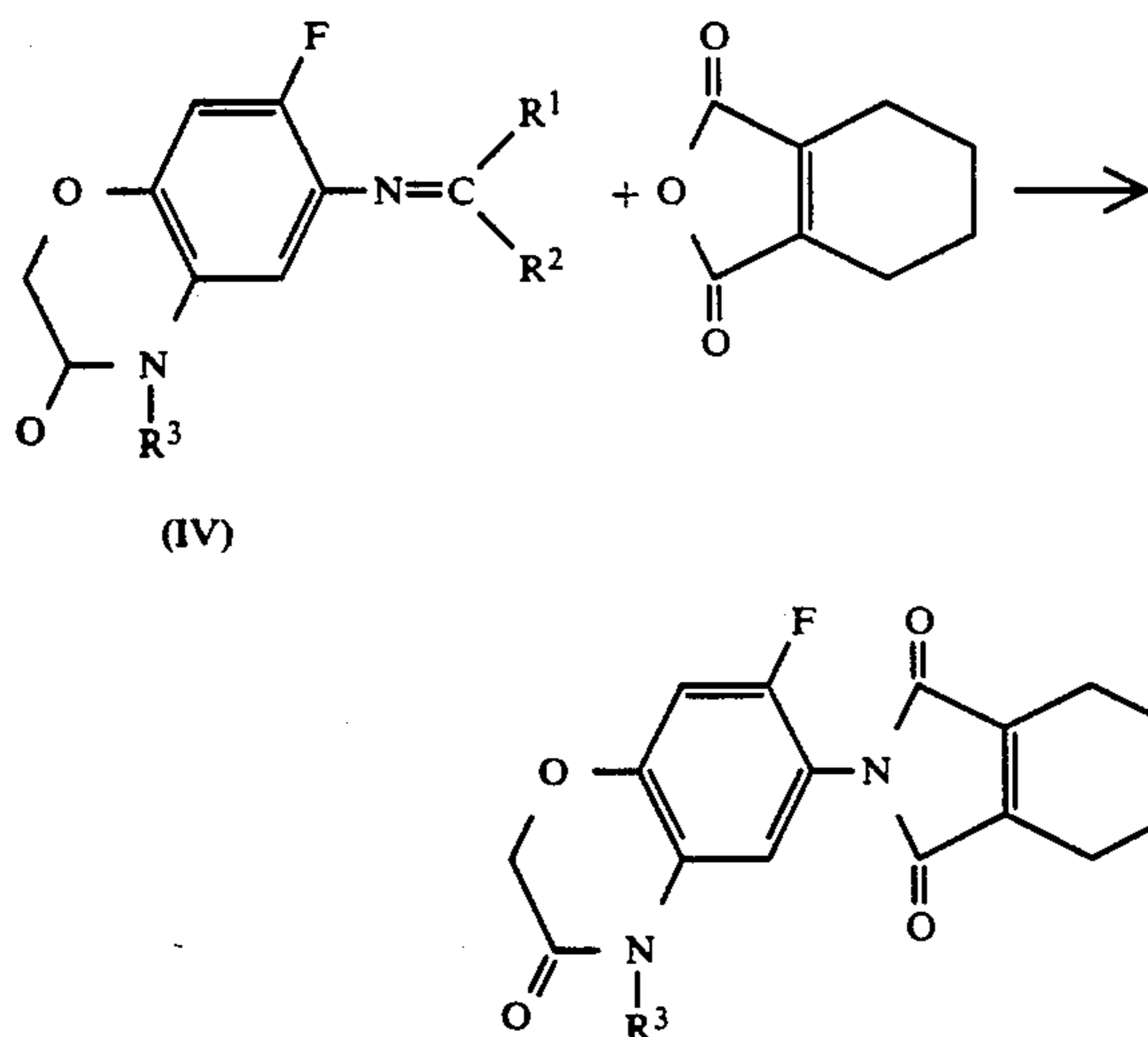
The resulting amide compound (V) is dissolved in the solvent, while the reduction catalyst, which is insoluble in organic solvents, is separated and recovered by a conventional solid liquid separation technique such as filtration or centrifugation. Thereby the desired amide compound (V) is obtained in solution form.

Although the amide compound (V) obtained in this way is used in the subsequent step of producing the imine compound (IV) as it is in solution form, if necessary, the amide compound (V) can be isolated from the solution by a conventional technique such as concentration.

Examples of the amide compound (V) obtained by the above reaction are 6-(1,3-dimethylbutylidenamino)-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one, 6-cyclohexylidenamino-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one, 6-(1-ethylpropylidenamino)-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one, 6-cyclopentylidenamino-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one, 6-(1-methylpropylidenamino)-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one and 6-(1-methylbutylidenamino)-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one.

The imine compound (IV) and amide compound (V) of the present invention may be present, when R¹ and R² are different from each other, in the form of syn- and anti-isomers, based on the double bonding of the imino group, although the abundance ratio thereof is not particularly limited.

The imine compound (IV) obtained by the process of the present invention can be converted to the above-described tetrahydrophthalimide derivative useful as agrochemicals in the following route.



wherein R¹, R² and R³ are as defined above.

According to the present invention, the imine compound (IV) can be obtained by simple procedures with high efficiency and high quality, so that the production processes of the present invention are superior to conventional processes from the industrial point of view. The imine compound (IV) and amide compound (V) are

useful as intermediates for production of agrochemicals and the like.

The following Examples will further illustrate the present invention in detail, but are not to be construed to limit the scope thereof.

EXAMPLE 1

In a 200-ml autoclave, charged were toluene (23 g), methanol (2 g), acetic acid (0.2 g) and 5% palladium carbon (0.3 g). Then, the atmosphere in the autoclave was replaced with hydrogen gas, after which a solution (100 g) of butyl 5-fluoro-2,4-dinitrophenoxyacetate (20 g) in toluene was added thereto over 3 hours, while feeding hydrogen gas at a pressure of 10 kg/cm² and maintaining the inner temperature at 60° to 70° C.

After confirming the termination of hydrogen gas absorption, the reaction was stopped and the reaction mixture was filtered at 30° to 40° C., resulting in a mixture (12 g) of 6-amino-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one and palladium carbon.

This mixture was charged in a reaction vessel equipped with a Dean-Stark extractor, to which methyl isobutyl ketone (100 g) and p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.1 g) were added, followed by dehydration under reflux at 80° to 90° C. under reduced pressure for 5 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled to 40° C. and then filtered, whereby palladium carbon was recovered as a residue on the filter and a solution of 6-(1,3-dimethylbutylidenamino)-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one in methyl isobutyl ketone was obtained as a filtrate.

The analysis by gas chromatography showed that the yield from butyl 5-fluoro-2,4-dinitrophenoxyacetate was 92%. This solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the desired compound as crystals having a melting point of 113° to 115° C.

EXAMPLE 2

A solution of 6-cyclohexylidenamino-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one in cyclohexanone was obtained in the same manner as described in Example 1, except that cyclohexanone was used instead of methyl isobutyl ketone.

The analysis by gas chromatography showed that the yield from butyl 5-fluoro-2,4-dinitrophenoxyacetate was 93%. This solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the desired compound as crystals having a melting point of 196° to 200° C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm: 9.15 (1H, s), 6.75 (1H, d, J=10 Hz), 6.34 (1H, d, J=8 Hz), 4.59 (2H, s), 2.49 (2H, t, J=6 Hz), 2.16 (2H, m), 1.85 (2H, m), 1.67 (4H, m).

EXAMPLE 3

A solution of 6-(1-ethylpropylidenamino)-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one in diethyl ketone was obtained in the same manner as described in Example 1, except that diethyl ketone was used instead of methyl isobutyl ketone.

The analysis by gas chromatography showed that the yield from butyl 5-fluoro-2,4-dinitrophenoxyacetate was 90%. This solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the desired compound as crystals having a melting point of 240° C. (decomposition).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm: 9.16 (1H, s), 6.73 (1H, d, J=10 Hz), 6.29 (1H, d, J=8 Hz), 4.59 (2H, s), 2.48 (2H, q, J=7 Hz), 2.15 (2H, q, J=8 Hz), 1.20 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 1.03 (3H, t, J=8 Hz).

EXAMPLES 4, 5 AND 6

The compounds of Examples 4, 5 and 6 having the variables as shown in Table 1 are obtained in the same manner as described in Example 1, except that cyclopentanone, methyl ethyl ketone and methyl propyl ketone are used, respectively, instead of methyl isobutyl ketone as the solvent for imination.

The amide compounds (V) of Examples 1 to 6 have the variables as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Example	R ¹		R ²
1	CH ₃		CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂
2		—(CH ₂) ₅ —	
3	C ₂ H ₅		C ₂ H ₅
4		—(CH ₂) ₄ —	
5	CH ₃		C ₂ H ₅
6	CH ₃		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃

EXAMPLE 7

To a solution (600 g) of 6-(1,3-dimethylbutylidenamino)-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one (83 g) in methyl isobutyl ketone, added were anhydrous potassium carbonate (52 g), tetrabutylammonium bromide (5 g) and water (5 g). To this reaction mixture, a solution (230 g) of 2-propynyl methanesulfonate (48 g) in methyl isobutyl ketone was added at 40° C. over 1 hour.

The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 6 hours, after which 5% aqueous Na₂SO₃ was added thereto and the mixture was further stirred at 60° C. for 2 hours to thereby decompose excess 2-propynyl methanesulfonate.

The reaction mixture was allowed to stand and separated to give a solution of 6-(1,3-dimethylbutylidenamino)-7-fluoro-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one (90 g) in methyl isobutyl ketone (yield: 95%).

The resulting solution was dried over magnesium sulfate and filtered. While paying attention to moisture absorption, methyl isobutyl ketone was removed from the filtrate at a temperature of lower than 30° C. under reduced pressure with a vacuum pump to give the desired compound as an oil.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm: 6.78 (1H, d), 6.66 (1H, d), 4.65 (2H, d), 4.62 (2H, d), 2.35 (2H, d), 2.25 (1H, t), 2.15 (1H, m), 1.83 (3H, s), 1.02 (6H, t).

MS: 302 (M⁺); (MW 302.35).

EXAMPLE 8

To a solution (600 g) of 6-(1,3-dimethylbutylidenamino)-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one (83 g) in methyl isobutyl ketone, added were anhydrous potassium carbonate (52 g), tetrabutylammonium hydrogensulfate (2 g) and water (5 g). To this reaction mixture, a solution (230 g) of 2-propynyl methanesulfonate (48 g) in methyl isobutyl ketone was added at 40° C. over 1 hour.

This reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 6 hours, after which 5% aqueous Na₂SO₃ was added thereto and the mixture was further stirred at 60° C. for 2 hours to thereby decompose excess 2-propynyl methanesulfonate.

The reaction mixture was allowed to stand and separated to give a solution of 6-(1,3-dimethylbutylidenamino)-7-fluoro-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzox-

azin-3(4H)-one (90 g) in methyl isobutyl ketone (yield: 95%).

EXAMPLE 9

To a solution (600 g) of 6-cyclohexylidenamino-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one (83 g) in cyclohexanone, added were anhydrous potassium carbonate (52 g), tetrabutylammonium bromide (5 g) and water (5 g). To this reaction mixture, a solution (230 g) of 2-propynyl methanesulfonate (48 g) in cyclohexanone was added at 40° C. over 1 hour.

The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 6 hours, after which 5% aqueous Na₂SO₃ was added thereto and the mixture was further stirred at 60° C. for 2 hours to thereby decompose excess 2-propynyl methanesulfonate.

The reaction mixture was allowed to stand and separated to give a solution of 6-cyclohexylidenamino-7-fluoro-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one (91 g) in cyclohexanone (yield: 96%).

The resulting solution was dried over magnesium sulfate and filtered. Then, cyclohexanone was removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure with a vacuum pump to give the desired compound as an oil.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm: 6.77 (1H, d, J=10 Hz), 6.67 (1H, d, J=7 Hz), 4.65 (2H, d, J=3 Hz), 4.61 (2H, d), 2.52 (2H, t, J=6 Hz), 2.26 (1H, t, J=3 Hz), 2.20 (2H, m), 1.86 (2H, m), 1.69 (4H, m).

EXAMPLE 10

To a solution (600 g) of 6-(1-ethylpropylidenamino)-7-fluoro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one (79 g) in diethyl ketone, added were anhydrous potassium carbonate (52 g), tetrabutylammonium bromide (5 g) and water (5 g). To this reaction mixture, a solution (230 g) of 2-propynyl methanesulfonate (48 g) in diethyl ketone was added at 40° C. over 1 hour.

The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 6 hours, after which 5% aqueous Na₂SO₃ was added thereto and the mixture was further stirred at 60° C. for 2 hours to thereby decompose excess 2-propynyl methanesulfonate.

The reaction mixture was allowed to stand and separated to give a solution of 6-(1-ethylpropylidenamino)-7-fluoro-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one (83 g) in methyl isobutyl ketone (yield: 92%).

The resulting solution was dried over magnesium sulfate and filtered. Then, diethyl ketone was removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure with a vacuum pump to give the desired compound as an oil.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm: 6.77 (1H, d, J=10 Hz), 6.65 (1H, d, J=7 Hz), 4.60 (2H, d, J=3 Hz), 4.62 (2H, s), 2.52 (2H, q, J=7 Hz), 2.24 (1H, q, J=3 Hz), 2.18 (2H, m), 1.23 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 1.06 (3H, t, J=7 Hz).

EXAMPLES 11 TO 15

The imine compounds of Examples 12, 14 and 15 are obtained in the same manner as described in Example 7, except that 1-methyl-2-propynyl methanesulfonate, allyl methanesulfonate and n-propyl methanesulfonate are used, respectively, instead of 2-propynyl methanesulfonate. The compounds of Examples 4 and 6 are reacted with 2-propynyl methanesulfonate to give the imine compounds of Examples 11 and 13, respectively.

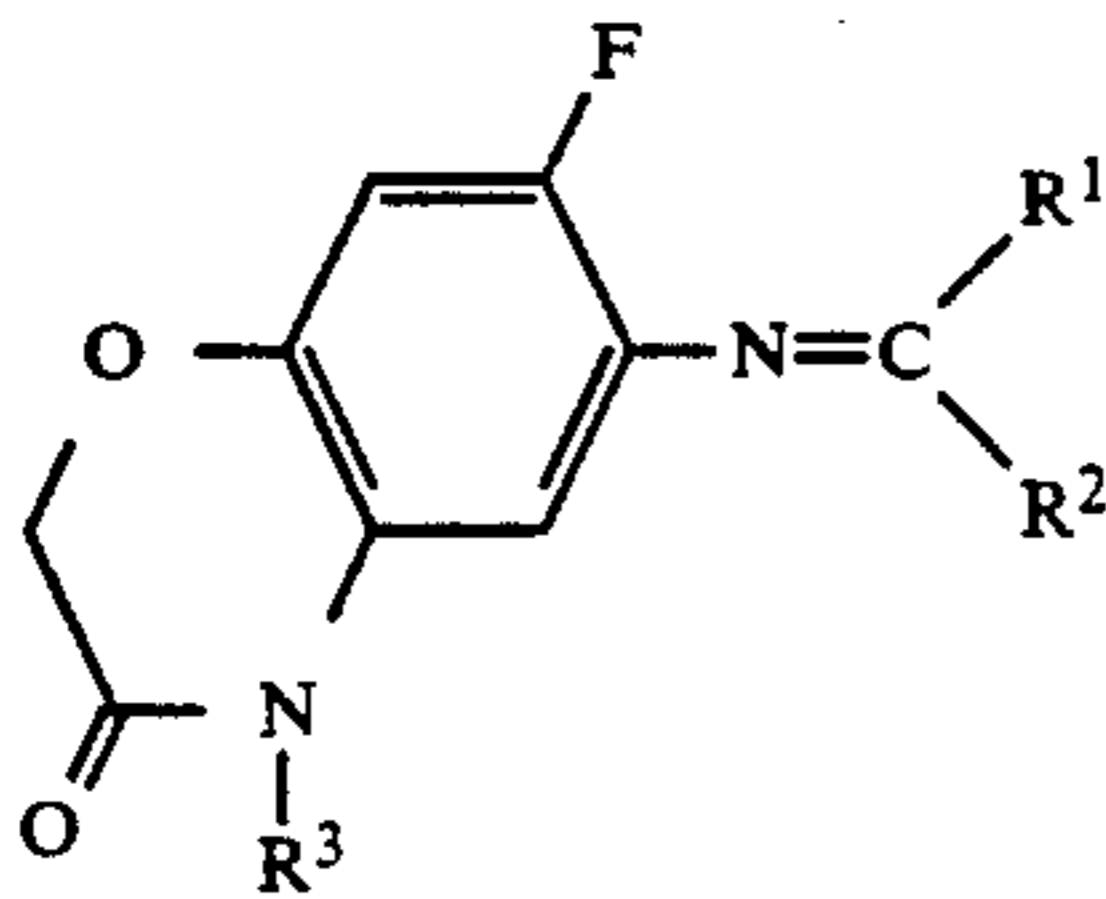
The imine compounds (IV) of Examples 7 to 15 have the variables as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Example	R ¹	R ²	R ³
7	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ C≡CH
8	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ C≡CH
9	—(CH ₂) ₅ —		CH ₂ C≡CH
10	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	CH ₂ C≡CH
11	—(CH ₂) ₄ —		CH ₂ C≡CH
12	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH(CH ₃)C≡CH
13	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ C≡CH
14	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂
15	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃

What is claimed is:

1. An imine compound of the general formula:



wherein R¹ and R² are, the same or different, each a C₁-C₅ alkyl group, or R¹ and R² are combined together

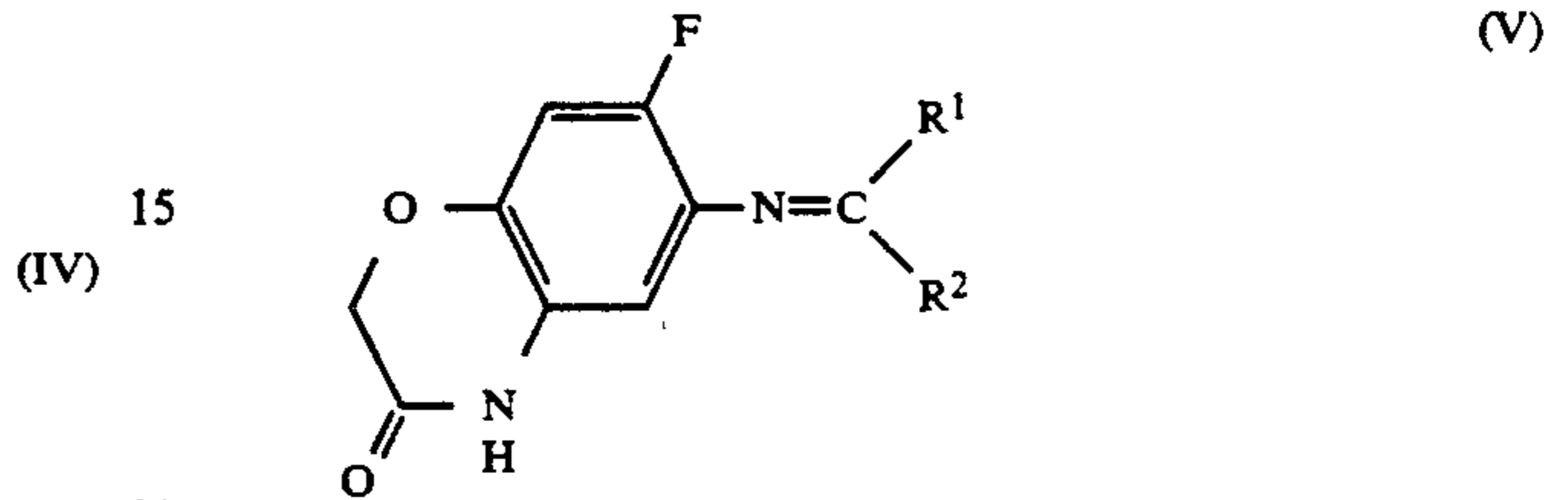
to form a C₄-C₅ alkylene group; R³ is a C₁-C₅ alkyl group, a C₃-C₄ alkenyl group or a C₃-C₄ alkynyl group.

2. An imine compound according to claim 1, wherein R¹ is a methyl group and R² is an isobutyl group.

3. An imine compound according to claim 1, wherein R³ is a 2-propynyl group.

4. An imine compound according to claim 1, wherein R¹ is a methyl group, R² is an isobutyl group and R³ is a 2-propynyl group.

5. An amide compound of the formula:



wherein R¹ and R² are, the same or different, each a C₁-C₅ alkyl group, or R¹ and R² are combined together to form a C₄-C₅ alkylene group.

6. An amide compound according to claim 5, wherein R¹ is a methyl group and R² is an isobutyl group.

* * * * *

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65